S/064/63/000/002/002/005 B117/B186

Study of the direct ...

very high and the dependence of the aluminum conversion on the dur-tion of the process is almost linear like the curves of hydrogen consumption. The further S-shaped course of the curves is characteristic of successive reactions. The total rate of the process decreases as a result of the decreasing rate of hydration. With chemically activated aluminum the synthesis sets in spontaneously, but it proceeds more slowly. This is probably due to a partial removal of the inhibiting oxide layer during the activation of Al. If the powder granulated in the inert gas current is used the synthesis is preceded by an induction period. The duration of this depends on the temperature of the process, being 3 hr at 110°C and 0.5 hr at 150°C. A comparison of the linear sections of the kinetic curves obtained showed that the amount of aluminum conversion in the initial state of the synthesis (N3 hr) can be used as criterion for estimating the reactive power of Al. Aluminum conversion depends on the synthesis temperature. At higher temperatures (150°C), its effectiveness is about 1.5 to 2 times higher than at 110°C. When mechanically and chemically activated aluminum is used the rate of the synthesis is determined by processes of mass transfer. The reaction proceeds in the diffusion range. The activation energy is 3.6 to 5.7 kcal/mole. In the case of the powder granulated in inert gas the rate of the synthesis is determined by one of the stages of direct synthesis. Card 2/3

Study of the The activation		Vaal/mal		3/000/002 86 ·		
1 table.	u energy ac	RCHI/MOI.	inero 9	7 1 2 1 8 ur	Co anu	
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ANTIPIN, L.M.; ZHIGACH, A.F.; LARIKOV, Ye.I., POPOV, A.F.

Direct single-stage synthesis of triisobutylaluminum. Khim.
prom. no.2:97-100 F '63.

(Aluminum organic compounds)

LARIKOV, Ye. I.; ZHIGACH, A. F.; POPOV, A. F.; KULIKOVSKAYA, T. N.;

VIADYTSKAYA, N. V.

Thermal decomposition of aluminum alkyls. Khim prom no. 3:
171-174 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

SAKHAROVSKAYA, G.B.; KORNEYEV, N.N.; POPOV, A.F.; LARIKOV, Ye.I.; ZHIGACH, A.F.

Reaction of trialkylaluminum with water. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:
3435-3438 0 64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 51876-65 EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL . WW/RM

ACCESSION NR. AP5010548

UR/0064/65/000/004/0014/0015 661.786.21:547.356.21313.4-125/:66.091

AUTHORS: Antipin, L. M.; Zhigach, A. F.; Larikov, Ye. I.; Popov, A. F.

当

TITLE: Direct synthesis of triisobutylaluminum

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlemost, no. 4, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: organo metallic compound, hydration, alkylation, organic synthesis

ABSTRACT: The conversion of aluminum in triisobutylaluminum is complex, slowing down after 2-3 hours treatment because of oxide coating. This conversion of aluminum activated by different methods was examined. No induction period, characteristic of single-stage synthesis, was observed in any of the experiments. The rate of hydration increased with rise in temperature. At 1500 the aluminum had reacted completely in 3-5 hours. Further heating at that temperature led to decline in content of aluminum bound in the reaction products and to an increase of aluminum in isobutane. This is due to thermal decomposition of diisobutylaluminum hydride. Such decomposition may be suppressed by adding isobutylene to the reacting mass. Experiments show that the conversion of aluminum in diisobutylaluminum hydride takes place much more rapidly than the single-stage synthesis Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5010548	kristi avalitiki krističia. Yest viri krističia kali krističia krističia krističia krističia.	Property of the street of the first and the	(1)
synthesized in two stage	Industrially, then, trilso s or, if in one stage, in a oyed, an excess of dissobut reactor, and an excess of i has: 2 figures.	cascade of reactors. When ylaluminum hydride should b	8
ASSOCIATION: none			
SUBMITTED: 00	ENGL: 00	SUB CODE: GC, OC	1
NO REF SOV: COL	OTHER: OOL		1
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			1

L 52106-65 EPP(c)/EPP(ENF(j)/EWA(c)/ENT(m) Pc-L/PP-LL/Pa-L RPL WW/RM UR/0286/65/000/009/0021/0021 ACCESSION NR: AP5015237 AUTHORS: Sakharovskaya, G. B.; Korneyev, N. N.; Larikov, Ye. I.; Zhigach, A. F.; Fedotova, R. I. TITLE: A method for obtaining alkylalumoxanes Class 12, No. 170493 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 21 TOPIC TAGS: alkylalumoxane, aluminium alkyl, alkyl ester ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining alkylalumoxanes by interacting aluminum alkyls with water. To simplify the process, the reaction is conducted in the presence of simple alkyl esters. ASSOCIATION: none SUB CODE: OC ENCL: 00 SUBMITTED: 24Feb64 OTHER: 000 NO REF SOV: 000 Card 1/1/11/18

	EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD IIP/0285/65/000/014/0023/0023
L 65100-55 EWP(*)/EWI(*)/ ACCESSION NR: AP5021971	
	669.71: 547.419.6
44. <sup>55</sup>	DOV, A. F.; Sil'vestrov, D. N.; Aronov, M. I.; Larikov,
AUTHOR: Zhigach, A. I.; Pol	arov, S. Ye.; Korneyev, N. N. 44,55 49,55
	¥4,35 44,55 LLS
TITIE: A method for activa-	ting aluminum. Class 12, No. 172780 48
annan Bullotan izobret	eniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 23
TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, powd	er metal production, powder metallurgy, aluminum powder
	tistante introduces a method for activating aluminum by
simplified by grinding the	aliminim for 3-10 hours until the particle size is
0.5-1 p.	
ASSOCIATION: none	
	ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM
CIBATTTED: 02Feb62	
SUBMITTED: 02Feb62 NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

VOL'PIN, M.Ye.; ILATOVSKAYA, M.A.; LARIKOV, Ye.I.; KHIDEKEL', M.L.; SHVETSOV, Yu.A.; SHUR, V.B.

Nitrogen fixation on hydrogen-activating transition metal complexes. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:331-333 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted February 15, 1965.

C NR: AR6033145	J)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/RM/JH SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/66/000/010/0020/0022
-	; Zhigach, A. F.; Larikov, Ye. I.; Popov, A. F.
G: none	3 B
TLE: Synthesis of me	thylaluminum sesquichlorids and trimethylaluminum
URCE: Khimicheskaya	promyshlennost', no. 10, 1966, 740-742
nthesis, propellant,	inum sesquioxide, trimethylaluminum, cure tep process, CHEMICAL ALUMINUM COMPOUND, CHLORIDE
xture of Al(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Cl a uminum sesquichloride rneyev, Author Certif tivated PA-4 aluminum clohexane solution at ve conditions were de s tested on a previous higach, A. F., A. F.	tep preparative methods for methylaluminum sesquichloride (a nd AlCH <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> ) and trimethylaluminum are described. Methylwas synthesized in a sealed reactor (Popov, A. F. and N. N. icate 168691. 1962, Byul. izobr, no. 5, 1965) from iodine-powder or ASD-T aluminum powder and methyl chloride in a 2/3/4.65 constant initial molar ratio. The optimum preparatermined (see Table 1) to be 50—70C for 6—7 hr. The process asly developed continuous reactor for ethylaluminum sesquioxide Popov, and Ye. P. Bezukh Byulleten' tekhnekonom. informatsii 39). Trimethylaluminum was synthesized as follows: 2Al(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> + 3MgCl <sub>2</sub> from AST-D aluminum powder PMF-4 magnesium
ard 1/3	UDC: 547.256.2

ACC NR: AR6033145	Table. 1. Effect of	0
	temperature and reaction time on the methylaluminum sesquioxide yield and reaction rate	
	Reaction time composition of overall vield of reactions products, we pased on Althy2 AlCHC1 Althy2 AlCHC1 will me hr)	
	ASD-T eluminum powder	
	20   30   51,2   48,7   15,9   0,004   20   50   54,2   45,8   45,2   99,0   0,0247   20   70   54,8   45,1   99,1   0,0246   20   90   10,0   50,0   99,5   0,0248   20   110   46,0   54,0   65,0   0,0038   20   130   29,0   71,0   65,0   0,0163   20   130   29,0   71,0   65,0   0,0113   20   140   10,0   90,0   45,0   0,0113   20   150   8,0   92,0   22,0   0,0055   25   55   48,0   51,1   76,5   0,066   55   50,4   49,6   97,3   0,081   10   55   50,0   50,0   99,0   0,046   115   55   50,5   49,5   98,1   0,033   20   35   49,8   50,2   98,0   0,024	
	PA-4 aluminum powder	
	10   70	
•	•	
Card 2/3		

L 02995-67 ACC NR: AR6033145

and methyl chloride in cyclohexane solution at a constant 2/3/6/3 initial molar ratio. The optimum preparative conditions were determined (see Table 2) to be 1200 for 5 hr.

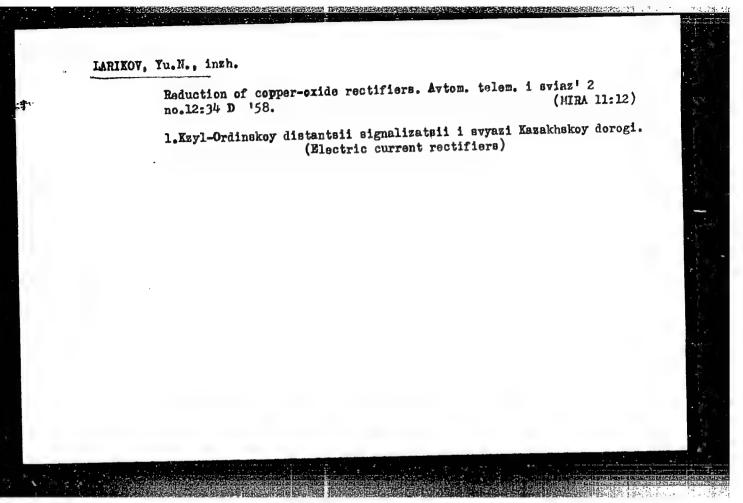
				minum yie	ld and reaction	on
	atu	Compositi reaction		Overall yield of reaction products		
	Temper °C	Al(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Al(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	-		
1	100 105 120 - 130	68,6 67,8 72,7 69,5 65,8	31,4 32,2 27,3 30,5 34,2	83,2 86,5 97,5 85,0 47,3	0,167 0,173 0,195 0,170 0,095	

The drop of  $Al(CH_3)_3$  yield and reaction rate at higher temperatures was explained as its thermal decomposition catalyzed by titanium contaminating the aluminum. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 19/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 030/ ATD PRESS: 5099

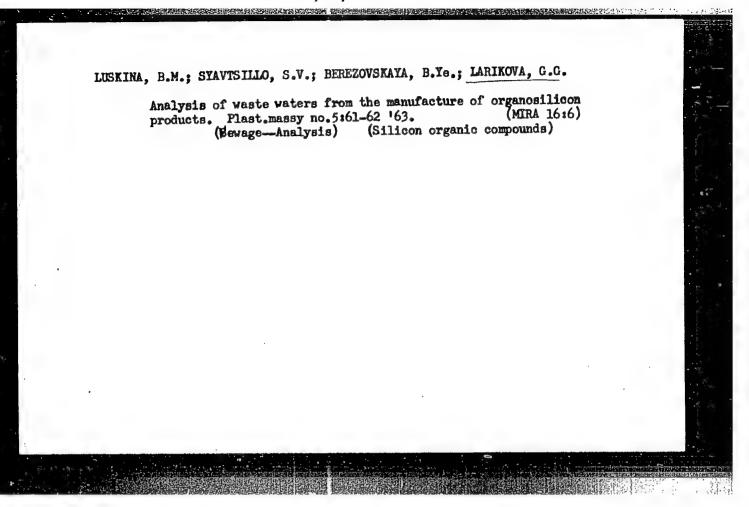
Card 3/3 awm

INVENTOR: Antipin, L. M.; Bondarevskaya, L. B.; Vladytskaya, N. V.; Danilov, S. I.; Zhigach, A. F.; Larikov, Ye. I.; Snyakin, A. P.
ORG: none
TITLE: Method of synthesizing lithium-aluminum hydride. Class 12, No. 186983
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlenyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 30
TOPIC TAGS: lithium aluminum hydride, chemical synthesis
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of synthesizing lithium- aluminum hydride by a reaction of sodium-aluminum hydride with lithium chloride in diethyl other. To accelerate the process, it is carried out with additions of aluminum trialkyls. In a variant of the synthesizing process, aluminum-trialkyls are added in a quantity of 1—7%.
SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 220ct64/
Cord 1/2 UDC: 661.968.546'621'34'11
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LUSKINA, B.M.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; LARIKOVA, G.G.

Determination of titanium and aluminum in triethylaluminum production wastes. Plast.massy no.3:16-18 '62. (MIRA 15:4) (Titanium-Analysis) (Aluminum-Analysis)



SHTİFMAN, I.M.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; LARIKOVA, G.G.

Determination of the content of trialkyl aluminum and dialkyl aluminum hydride by the electrometric method. Trudy Kom.anal.khim, 13: 325-330 '63. (MIRA 16:5) (Aluminum compounds) (Electrochemical analysis)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; LARIKOVA, G.G.; BONDAREVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Use of aluminum lithium hydride in analysis. Report No.1:
Determination of active hydrogen in organic substances in ethyl
ether solutions. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.4:514-519 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Hydrogen—Analysis) (Organic compounds)
(Aluminum lithium hydride)

L 14689-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/010/1054/1058 4/3

AUTHOR: Terent'yev, A. P.; Larikova, G. G.; Bondarevskaya, Ye. A.; Pravidlo, G. Ye.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Hoskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Lithium aluminum hydride in analysis. Report No. 2. Determination of lithium aluminum hydride content

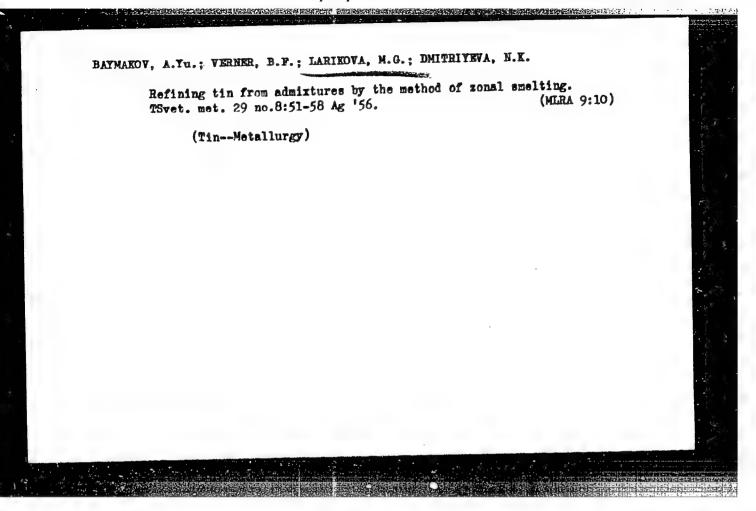
SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 10, 1965, 1054-1058

TOPIC TAGS: hydride, lithium compound, aluminum compound, volumetric analysis

ABSTRACT: A previously described technique for determining active hydrogen in organic substances by means of LiAlH4 was used to check the lithium aluminum hydride content of ether solutions and the composition of solid LiAlH4. A weighed sample was decomposed with ethyl alcohol, and the hydrogen evolved was driven with the vapor of the boiling ether into an azotometer filled with a 1:1 water-ethanol mixture, which absorbed the ether vapor. From the azotometer, the hydrogen was transferred which absorbed the ether vapor. Analysis of three samples of 100% LiAlH4 into a eudiometer for volume measurement. Analysis of three samples of 100% LiAlH4

Card 1/2

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8/724/61/000/000/004/020 AUTHORS: Loktionova, N.A., Rastvorova, N.M., Bereslavtseva, O.P., Larikova, M. I., Stroganov, G. B. A New heat-treatment procedure for the AL19 alloy to maintain TITLE: dimensional stability of castings. Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I. N. Fridlyander SOURCE: and M. B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 36-42. The paper describes the laboratory development and industrial testing of a new heat-treatment procedure for AL19 parts of complex configuration. The procedure maintains a good stability of the geometric dimensions of the part throughout the course of the heat treatment. The laboratory investigation consisted essentially of the quenching of AL19 castings in water at differing temperatures (T). The cast specimens had a variable-section annular shape. They were quenched in a horizontal attitude. Artificial (accelerated) aging was performed. The specimens were placed into a furnace at 300°C, whereupon the T was raised to 535±5°. After 9-hour soaking, the T was raised to 545 ±50, with additional 7-hr holding. After quenching in water at varying T up to 96°, some of the specimens were aged at 175° for 3 hrs. It was found that: (1) For cross-sectional thicknesses up to 75x60 mm, Card 1/2

A New heat-treatment procedure for the AL19.... \$/724/61/000/000/004/020

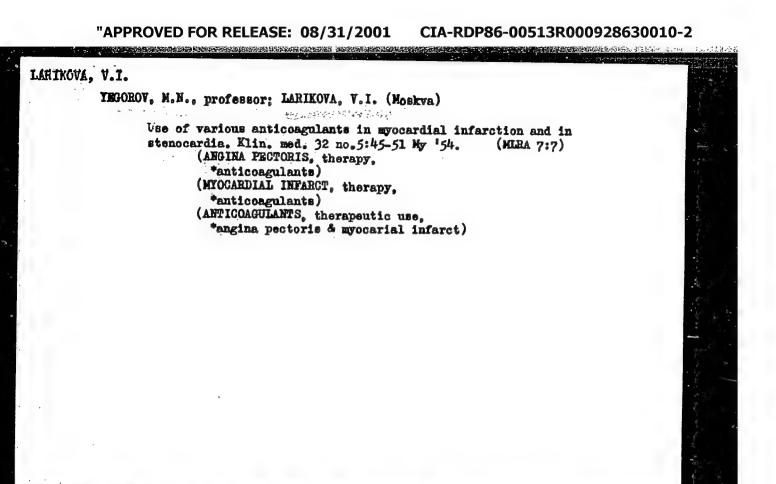
the AL19 alloy is practically insensitive to a reduction in the rate of cooling upon quench. The mechanical properties of the castings in the freshly quenched state, tested at room T, were practically invariable with an increase in water T from 45 to 960, whereas in aged specimens tensile strength and relative elongation were somewhat reduced thereby. The mechanical properties at 250°C (short-term tests) were practically invariable with an increase in quench-water T up to 96° and were also independent of the type of heat treatment; (2) the total corrosional stability of the AL19 alloy quenched in water is practically the same with quench-water T of 45 and 96°, both in the freshly quenched state and after artificially accelerated aging; (3) the quenching of odd-shaped large castings in boiling water produces so insignificant a warping of the castings, that virtually no straightening is required after heat treatment. The adoption of quenching in boiling water for large odd-shaped castings has provided a cardinal solution of the problem of warpage, has reduced the amount of labor required, and has increased the quality of parts made of AL19 alloy; (4) quenching in boiling water does not require any additional major equipment and does not alter in any way the procedural schedule of the production line. Quenching in boiling water can be done with the utilization of ordinary vats and requires only a simple addition of equipment in which the water is heated by means of live steam. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 1 Russian-language Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

TECOROV, M.N.; LARIKOVA, V.I.

Complex inflation method of gastric function test in certain gastrointestinal diseases. Ter. arkh., Moskva 24 no.1:22-36 Jan-Feb 52.
(CIML 21:4)

1. Professor for Yegorov. 2. Of the Therapeutic Sanitary Administration
of the Kremlin (Head-P.I. Yegorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR).



LARIKON L.

BULGARIA/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals E-10

and Polycrystalline Substances

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1958, No 10745

: Larikow L. Author

: Sofia University, Sofia, Bulgarin Inst Title

: On the Problem of Anomalous Softening of Lead-Tin Alloys at

Room Temperature

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1957, 10, No 1, 65-68

Abstract : An investigation was made of the change in hardness in natural aging of lead-tin alloys containing one to 19% tin. It was established that there exists an initial aging stage in which the greater the percentage of ting the faster the increase in hardness. By fixation of the state reached at room temperature through rapid quenching to -60°C, it was possible to show the presence of an initial strengthening in natural aging even in alloys with 15 to 19% tin. Thanks to the rapid aging in the initial stage at room temperature, this strengthening has previously escaped observation. An explanation is offer-

ed for the considerable discrepancy between the literature

: 1/2 Card

> CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630010-2 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

LARIKOW L-

BULGARIA/Solid State Physics - Phase Transitions in Solids

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1958, No 10638

Author

: Iarikow L.

Inst

: Sofia University, Sofia, Bulgaria

Title

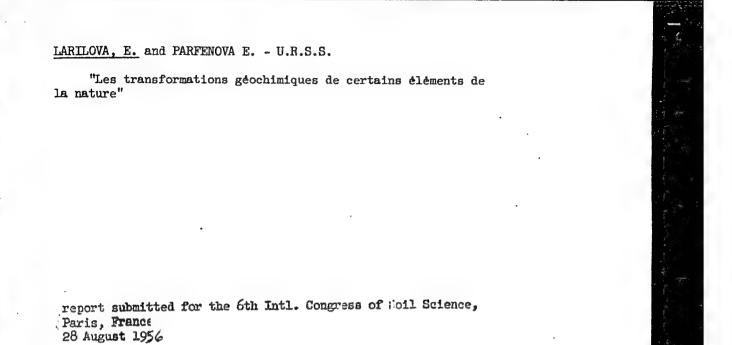
: Mechanism of Natural Aging of Lead-Tin Alloys

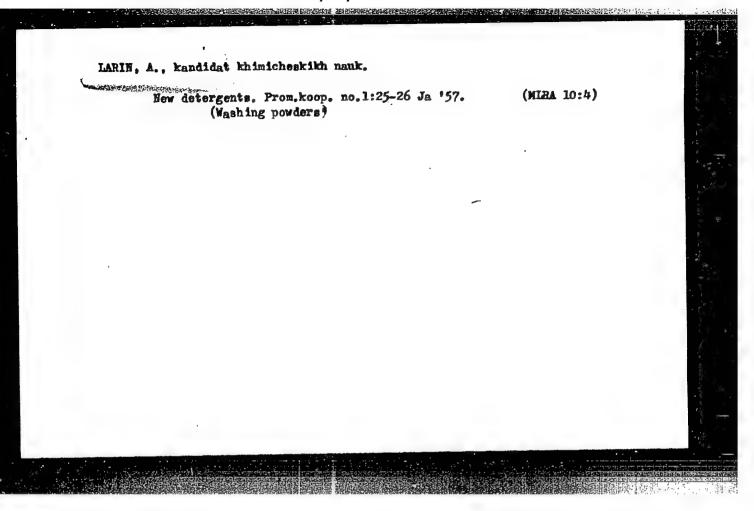
Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1957, 10, No 1, 69-72

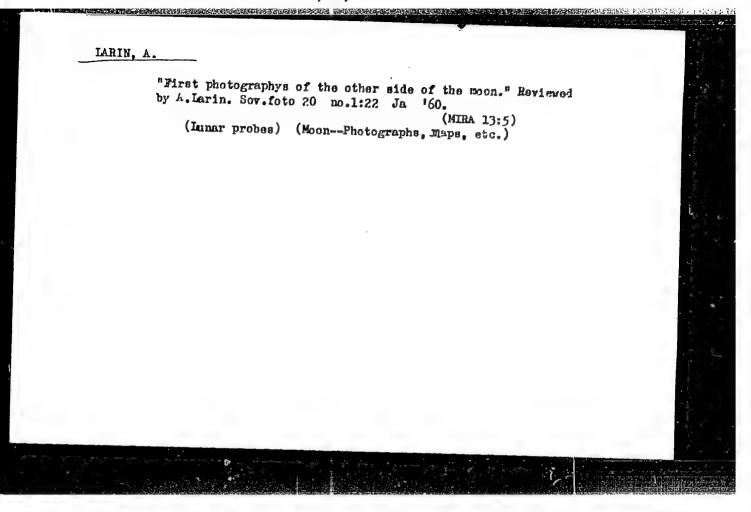
Abstract : The course of the process of aging of lead-tin alloys is divided into four stages: 1. The latent period, characterized only by a slight reduction in the electric resistivity. 2. The period of spontaneous decay of the solid solution, characterized by a fast increase in the hardness, a sharp decrease in the electric resistivity, and a change in the lattice parameter in accordance with the scheme of the heterophase decay. 3. The period of coagulation of the new phase in the relaxation of the principal phase in the lattice, a phase characterized by simultaneous rather weak decrease of both the hardness and electric resistivity with the lattice parameter remaining constant. 4. A period of recrystallization in softening; during this period the drop in hardness and

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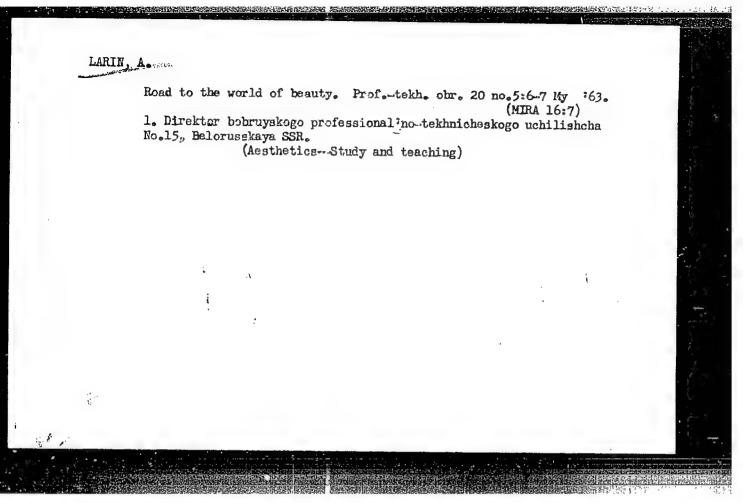
: 1/2







# Letters to the editor. Voen. znan. 37 no.12:20 D '61. (MIRA 14:11) 1. Predsedatel' Kominternovskogo raykoma Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu, g. Voronezh (for Larin). 2. Starshiy instruktor oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu, g. Kuybyshev (for Plotnikov). (Voronezh--Military education) (Kuybyshev--Military education)



14(5)

sov/93-58-12-9/16

AUTHOR:

Shekhtman, Yu.M., Kuranov, I.F., and Larin, A.A.

TITLE:

Filtration in the Surrounding Zone of the Well During the Hydraulic Fracturning of Formations (Fil'tratsiya v prizaboynoy zone skvazhiny pri

gidravlicheskom razryve plasta)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 40-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Yu. M. Shekhtman [Ref 1] presented a method for calculating the fluid influx into a sand-filled vertical fracture. The present article aims to verify and improve this method of calculation so as to facilitate its practical application. The authors take a vertical fracture which is symmetrically located in relation to the well and apply to it Shekhtman's formula for the condition at the end of the fracture. Assuming that a = -c and b = c they present the formula as follows

 $\pm 2 \int_{Vy} dx + q (-c) (-c \le x \le 0, y = \pm 0),$ 

of the sand filler, k - the permeability factor of the formation, h - the width of the fracture, 2c - the length of the fracture, q(-c) and q(c) - the fluid consumption at the ends of the fracture per unit of its height,  $\sqrt{x}$  - the composite filtration rate along the examples and  $\sqrt{y}$  - the composite filtration rate at the ey axis. Card 1/5

Filtration in the Surrounding Zone (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-12-9/16

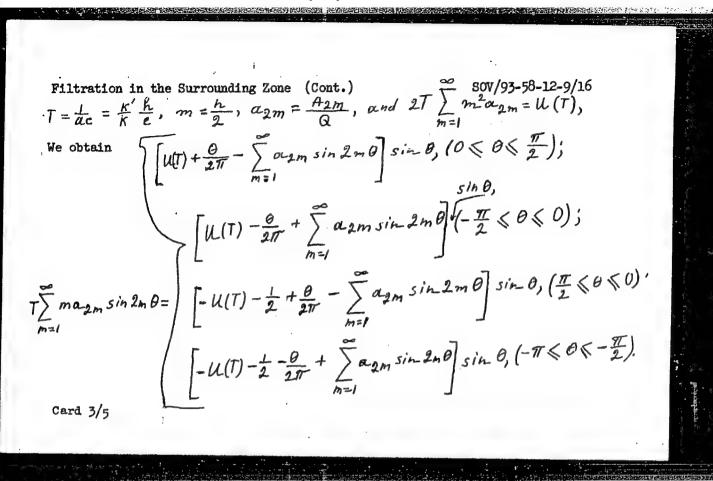
Next, they present Shekhtman's values of  $\sqrt{x}$  and  $\sqrt{y}$  as follows  $\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{e \sin \theta_j}$  n = 2, 4, 6...n sin no, and  $\sqrt{y} = \frac{Q}{2\pi c \sin \theta}$  is an  $\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{e \sin \theta_j}$ 

the fluid consumption of the fracture per unit of its height,  $\theta$  - the auxiliary variable, and  $A_n$  - the coefficients which are to be determined. In order to determine the coefficients  $A_n$  Shekhtman's formula for the condition at the end of the fracture is converted and presented as follows

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(c). By substituting Shekhtman's values of  $\sqrt{x}$  and  $\sqrt{y}$  in the last formula, integrating, replacing the variable x by c cos  $\theta$  and dx by - c sin  $\theta d\theta$ , and introducing the indices

Card 2/5



. Filtration in the Surrounding 60V/93-58-12-9/16

In these equations the coefficients a2m which depend only on T are the unknown, and it is difficult to determine their values directly from the last equation. By expanding into Fourier series both sides of the last equation and comparing the coefficients at trigonometric functions of an angle with the same multiplicity we obtain an infinite system of equations of the following form

plicity we obtain an infinite system of equations of the following form  $-Ia_2l + \frac{31}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} mF(n+l)F(m-l)a_{2m} = \frac{8}{\pi^2} [F(l)]^2, \text{ where } l$ the number of the equation (l=1,2,3,...); and  $F(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2-1}$ .

Assuming that the series in the equation agrees with regard to the number of equations is limited to  $\ell=1,2,\ldots$ , s and to the same number of unknown  $a_{2m}$  ( $m=1,2,\ldots$ s). The system of equations thus obtained is linear and can be solved without too much difficulty (Fig.2). Knowing the value of the coefficients  $a_{2m}$  it is possible to calculate the velocity potential, pressure, and fluid consumption with the aid of Shekhtman's formulas. The results were verified experimentally on a radical unit consisting of a test chamber (Fig 3), vacum chamber, and measuring instruments (Fig 4). The experimental results are presented graphically by Figs 5-7. It is suggested that the suffusion and silting of the filler sand can be eliminated by selecting sand of suitable properties [Ref 2]. The authors conclude that the theoretical data are in good

Card 4/5

Filtration in the Surrounding Zone (Cont.)

80V/93-58-12-9/16

agreement with the experimental data and since the calculations were carried out with absolute values good agreement can also be expected in the theoretical and field data if the formation is uniform and the remaining properties are known. Therefore, this method for calculating the influx of fluid into vertical fractures is recommended for practical purposes. If the dimensions of the fractures are not measured directly, they can be obtained from the studies of S.A. Khristianovich, G. I. Barenblatt, and Yu. N. Zheltov [Ref 3-6]. The auxiliary graphs a2m (T) presented in this article simplify the calculation process so that it can be carried out in 1-2 hours. There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet references.

Card 5/5

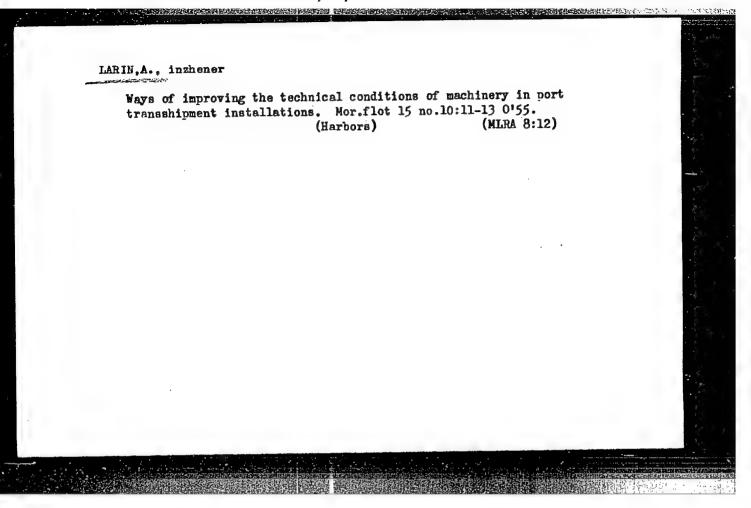
1. LARIN, A .

2. USSR (600)

4. Harbors

7. Over-all mechanization of loading and unloading operations in sea ports, Mor. flot 13 No. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl



VOROBESOV, Ye.; LARIN, A.

PTS-4 held leader. Mor.flet 17 ne.8:10-13 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Glavnyy konstrukter TS-entral'nege proyektno-kenstruktorskege byuro No.4. 2.Starshiy inzhener Upravleniya pertevege khozyaystva i mekhanizatsii Ministerstva meerkege fleta SSSR.

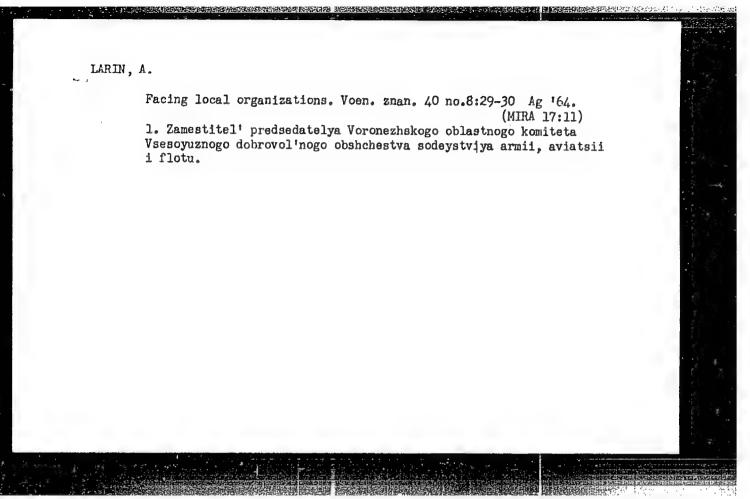
(Loading and unleading)

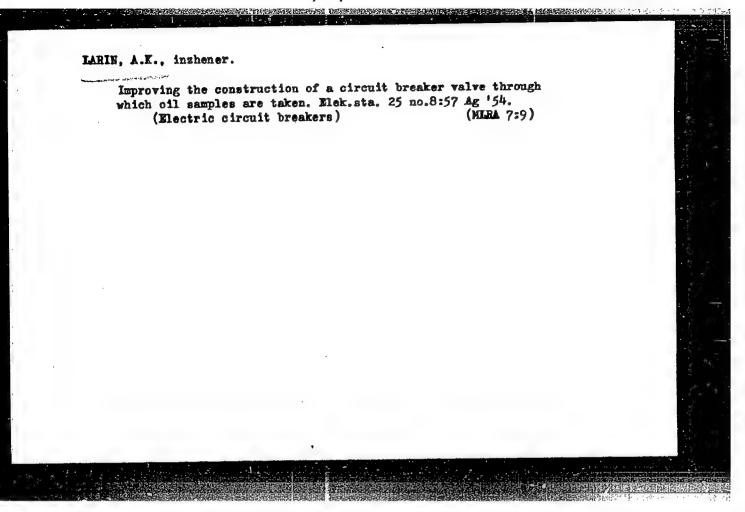
LARIN, Aleksendr Aleksendrovich; TARASOV, Fedor Kondrat'yevich;

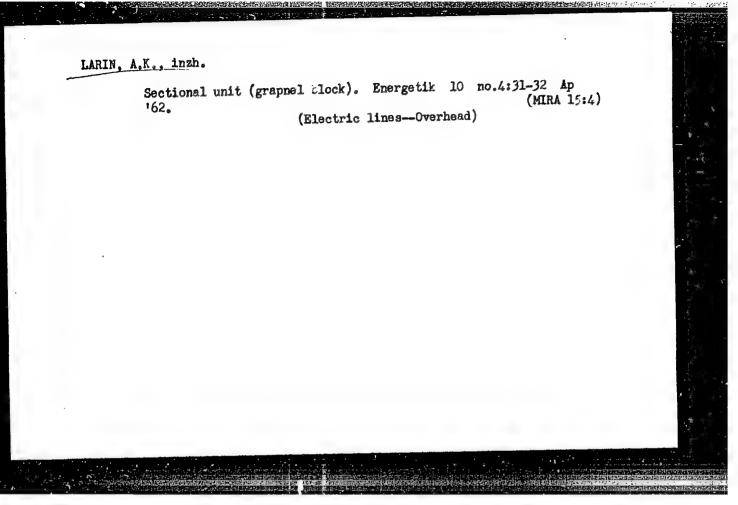
VOROBTSOV. Te.S., red.; IAROVA, L.V., red.izd-ve; SARAYEV,
B.A., tekhn.red.

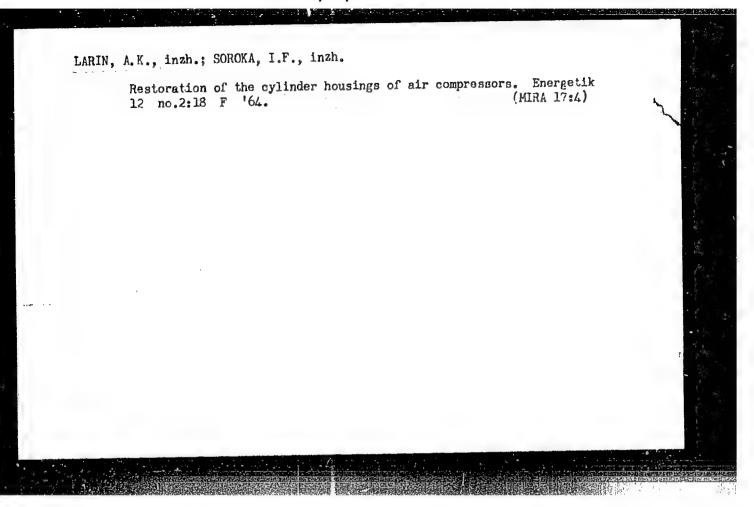
[New unloading machinery for sea ports] Novye peregrusochnye mashiny dlia morskikh portov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 90 p.

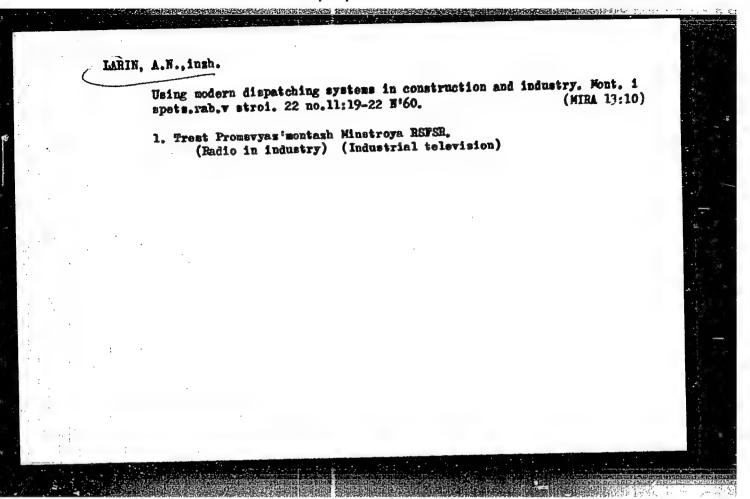
(Loading and unloading) (Harbors)



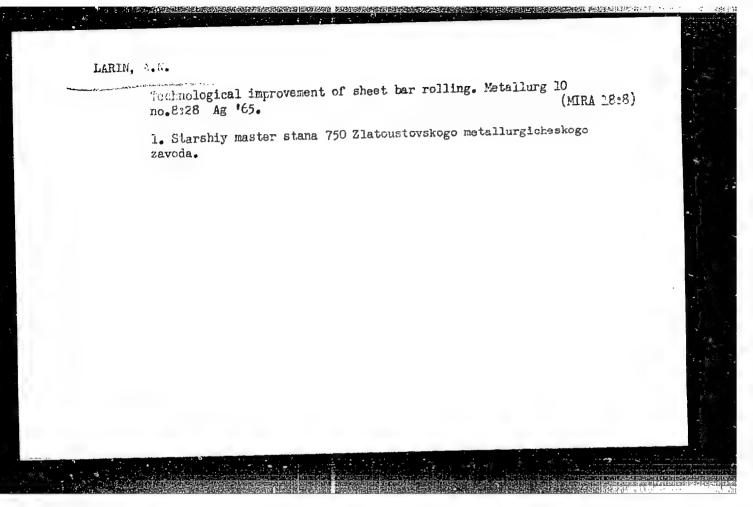








ACCESSION NR: AP4029466	s/0130/64/000/004/0031/0034
AUTHOR: Lerin, A. N.	
TITLE: Production adoption of a billet from	m stainless and high-alloy steel ingots
SOURCE: Metallurg, no. 4, 1964, 31-34	
TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, high alloy st	eel .
ABSTRACT: The author described two principadoption took place. He showed the modificadoption. Results were presented in tables completed, the rolling of the first lot of of the rollers by the rolling of 5-10 of the was necessary for stable operation of the stands. 6000 to 7500 tons of billets were Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.	ations that were necessary for this and figures. After modifications were billets showed that preliminary heating a adjustment slabs of carbonized steel aill and more precise adjustment of the
ASSOCIATION: Zlatous tovskiy metallurgiches Works)	ky zavod (Zlatoustovsk Metallurgical



LARIN, A. P.

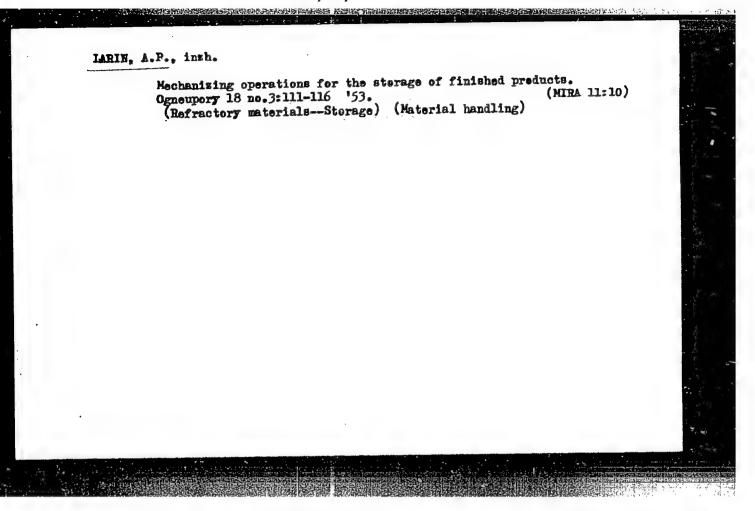
Warehouses

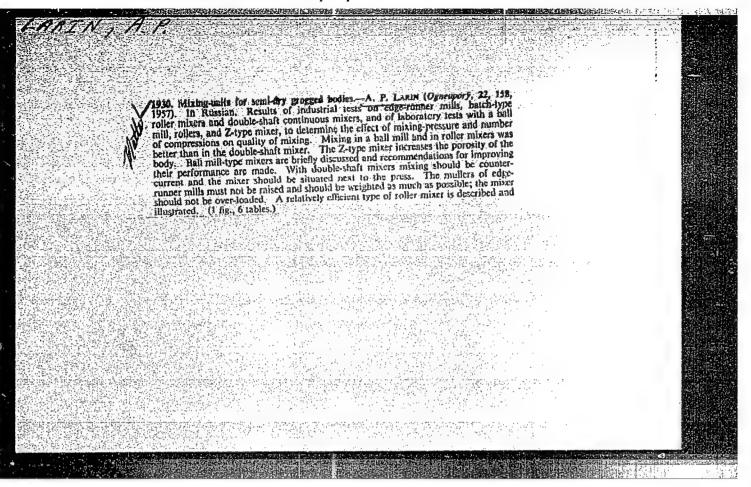
Notes on Ya. M. Zetserov's article "New types of storage for raw materials and fuel with railroad cars unloading without the use of a gantry"; Ogneupory 17 no. 1, 1952.

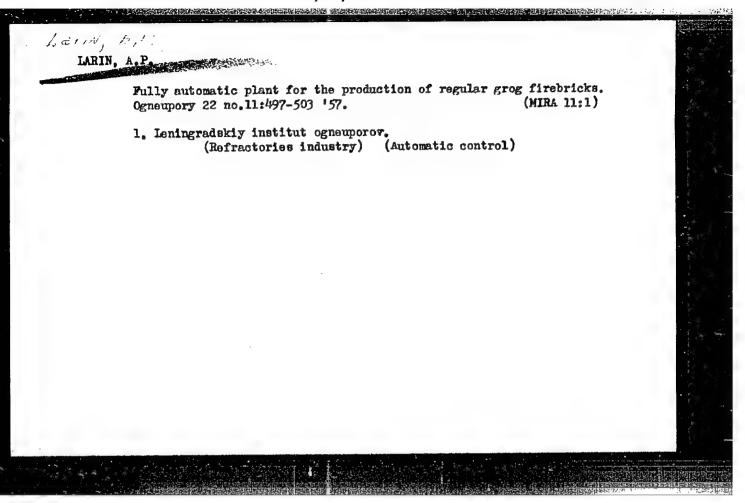
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

- 1. LARIN, A. P., Eng.
- 2. USSR 600
- h. Remote Control
- 7. On G. N. Bruk's article "Device for remote control of the loading of bunkers." Ogneupory, 17, No. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.







1-67-17-18-1-4-7 15(5) Jarin, A. P. Press Parameters and Requirements of a Press for Cemi-Dry ្រូវទំនួននេះ Pressing (O nekotorykh parametrakh pressovaniya i TITIS: trebovaniyaku k pressu polusukhogo pressovaniya) Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 11, pp 504-508 (USSR) Apart from the amount of pressure applied, the following factors PERFODIÇAL: are of influence upon the quality of the product: pressing speed and pressure time, elastic expansion of the product, over-ABSTRACT: pressing, pressure release by vacuum, vibration and other Pressing speed and pressure time. Kogon discovered in experiments that retarded pressing speed improves the physico-mechanical characteristics of the finished products. Balandin noted that a pressing speed of 0,34-2,8 mm/min did not have any effect upon the quality of the products. Berezhnoy proved that the pressure time has an improving effect upon the quality of the Elastic expunsion. Ogarkov, Mamykin, and Bal'shin assume that this occurs because of a return movement of particles. Ivanov, Card 1/3

807/131-58-11-4/9

Press Parameters and Requirements of a Press for Bemi-Dry Pressing

Chuprinin, and Minskiy stated that the elastic expansion of the products depends on the technological parameters. Over-pressing. This means a stratification of the products in form of cracks in the unfinished or burned products, respectively. Vaganov, Gvozdarev, Baysogolov, Galkin, Ivanov, Chuprinin, Minskiy, Ogarkov, Mamykin, and Berezhnoy were concerned with this problem; the majority of them assuming that air was pressed into the material. Experiments made by Polyek (Ref 1) show that the formation of cracks is the result of an elastic after-effect, that can be prevented by a number of measures.

Pressure release in vacura. Karklit and Timofeyev conducted experiments in the Semilucskiv ogneupornyy zavod (Semilukskiy Plent for Refractory Materials) and obtained some positive results, which were, however, not so important as to justify a considerably more complicated pressing process.

Vibration while pressing. The quality of the products can be incorrected by this method, but the output decreases in the same time. Technical-economic characteristics of the performance of toggle-joint presses. In the years 1952 to 1956 the VNIIstroymach

Card 2/3

SOV/131-58-11-4/9

Press Parameters and Requirements of a Press for Semi-Dry Pressing

examined the presses in brick industries. The performance of these presses is shown in the table. The worst characteristics are those of the Press SM-143. Conclusions: SM-143 presses must be modernized or replaced by new ones, because they do not meet the technological requirements; a draft of reconstructing the press should be worked out by the Khar'kovskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (Khar'kovskiy Plant "Krasnyy Oktyabr'") in conjunction , with the Institutes of Refractory Products. There are 1 table and 21 references, 19 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov (Leningrad Institute of Refractory Materials)

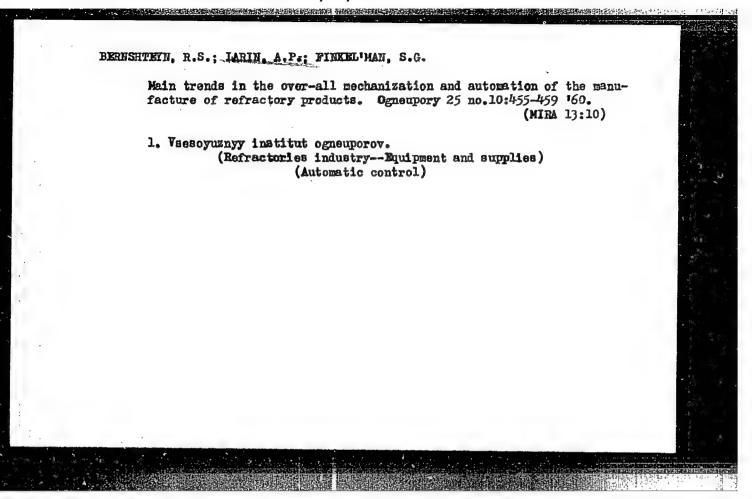
Card 3/3

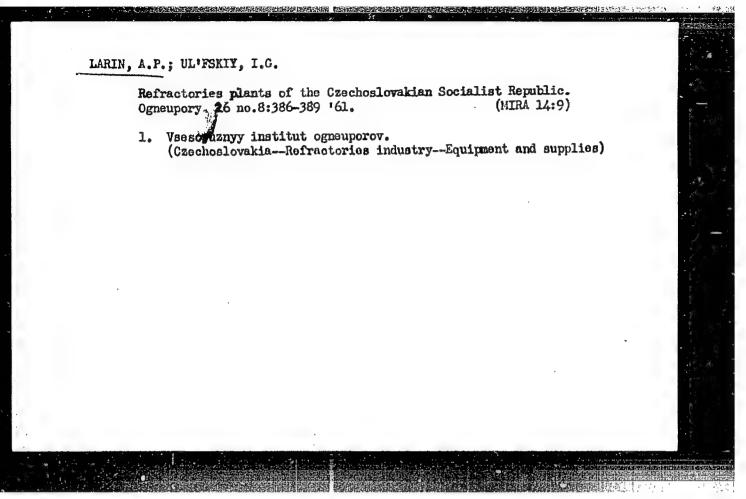
CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630010-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

LARIM, A.P.; LOSEV, S.A.; SLOUSHCH, V.G.

Determining compression forces on a cranked lever press. Ogneupory 25 no.1:14-16 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov. (Refractories industry--Equipment and supplies) (Strain gauges)





GAVRISH, D.I.; LARIN, A.P.; STROFILOV, A.A.

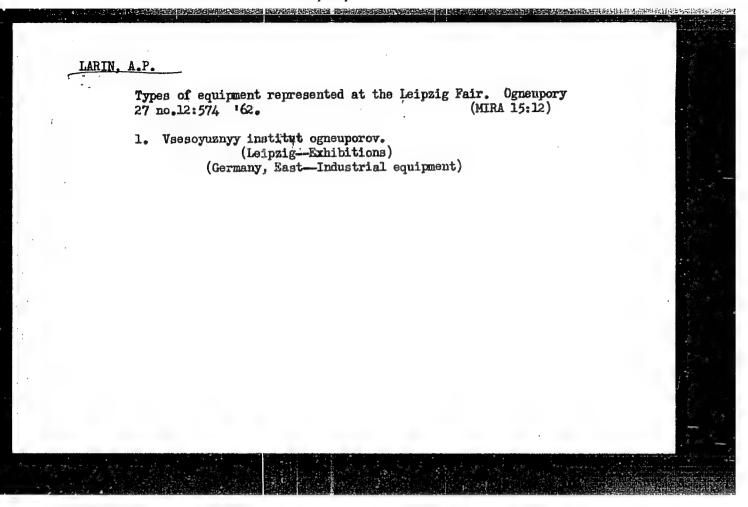
In Austrian refractory plants. Ogneupory 27 no.8:381-386
(62. (MIRA 15:9)

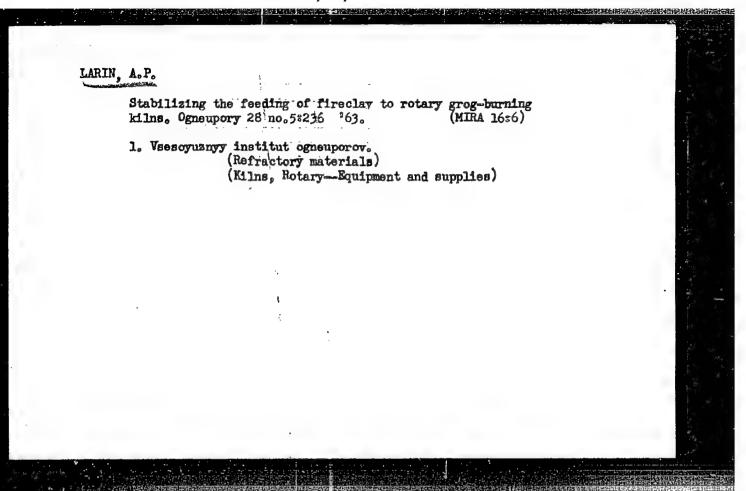
1. Gosplan SSSR (for Gavrish). 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Larin, Strofilov).
(Austria—Refractory materials)

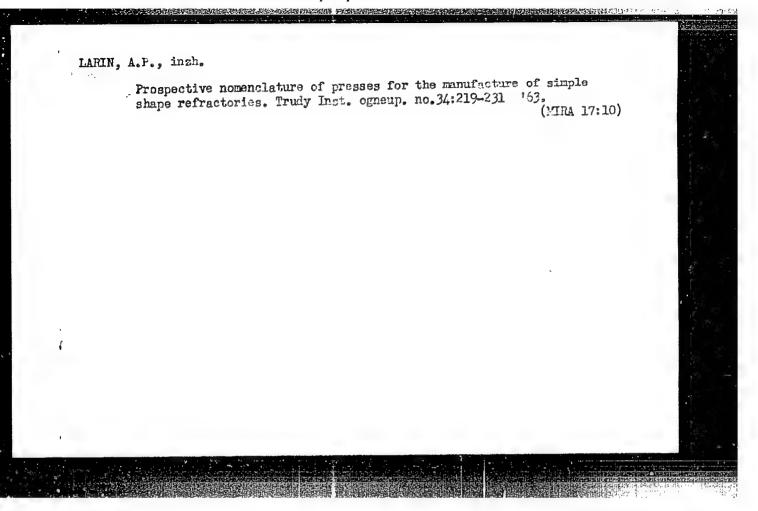
LARIN, A.P.; LOSEV, S.A.

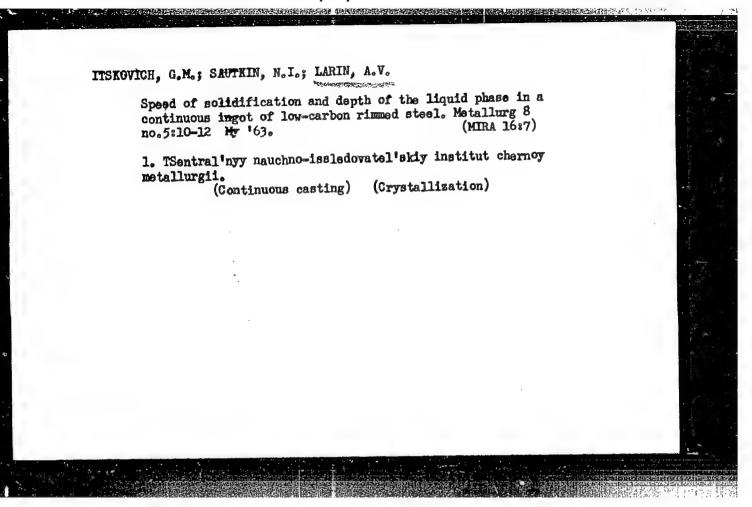
Performance of "model 115" centrifugal pug mills. Ogneupory
27 no.8:363-364 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Mixing machinery) (Refractory materials)









L 21135-65 EVT(m)/EVP(b)/EVA(d)/EVP(t) TJP(c)/AFWL/SSD/RAZX(c) HH/JD ACCESSION NR: AP4045652 S/0133/64/000/009/0788/0795

AUTHOR: Itskovich, G. M.; Sautkin, N. I.; Larin, A. V.

TITLE: Chemical inhomogeneity of a continuously cast low carbon rimmed and semi killed steel ingot

SOURCE: Stal, no. 9, 1964, 788-795

TOPIC TAGS: rimmed steel, semikilled steel, continuous casting, inhomogeneity, manganese, phosphorous, boron, vanadium

ABSTRACT: The chemical inhomogeneity of continuously cast rimmed and semi-killed steel ingots reduced by 46 to 66% was studied in the light of their suitability for deep-drawn cold-rolled sheet. The segregation of Mn and P was negligeable over the whole length of the continuously cast ingot because crystallization conditions are invariable in a stable process. During continuous casting, the rimming period is shortened by the growing ferrostatic pressure as the ingot is being stripped while the crystallization rate is accelerated. Sulfur segregation of 77 to 132% was identified in ingots stripped at a rate of 0.6 m/min and only 48 to 94% Cord 1/2

L 21135-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045652

with stripping at 0.7 m/min. Analogous to ingot teeming, segregation is more abundant as the rate of oxidation, temperature and the concentration of a given element are increased. However, unlike ingot teeming, an increased pouring rate lowers segregation. Continuously cast metal produces cold-rolled sheet with homogeneous mechanical properties along the entire length of the ingot. Vanadium and boron additions to nonaging rimmed steel further lower the chemical inhomogeneity which attains the level of semi-killed steel. Negligeable segregation over the whole length of a continuously cast rimmed steel 08Fkp specimen makes the entire ingot suitable for employment in the production of deep-drawn cold-rolled steel sheet. T. A. Izmanova, N. D. Shepelenko, V. K. Chervyakov, N. G. Moreyn and A. M. Pamurzina participated in the investigation. Orig. art.

has: 5 figures
ASSOCIATION: TaNIIChM

SUBMITTED: 00

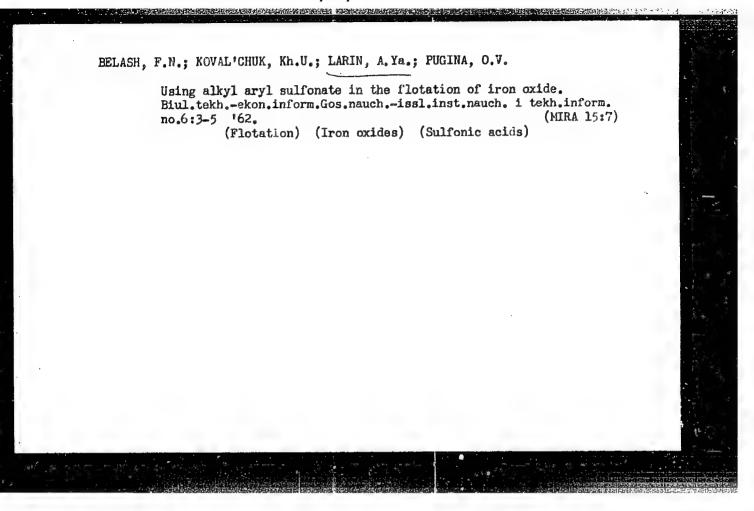
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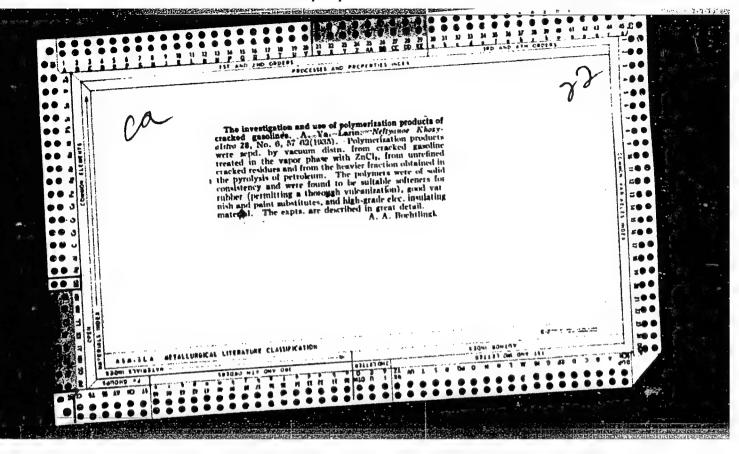
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OTHER: 003

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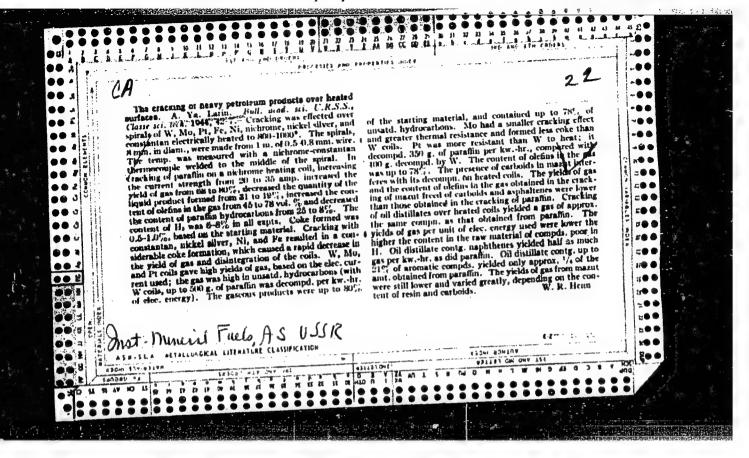


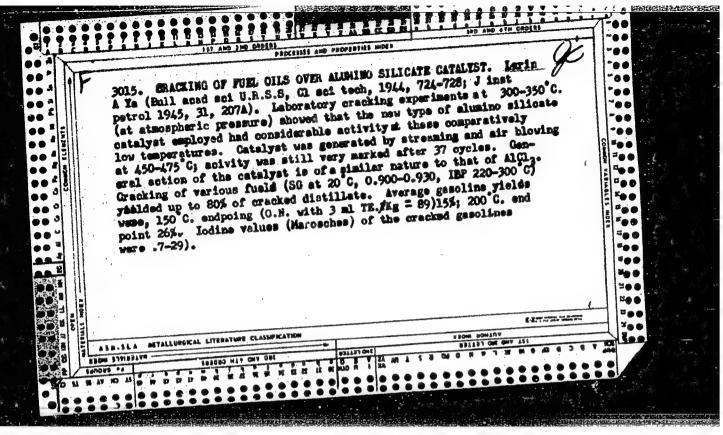
LARIN, A. Ya.

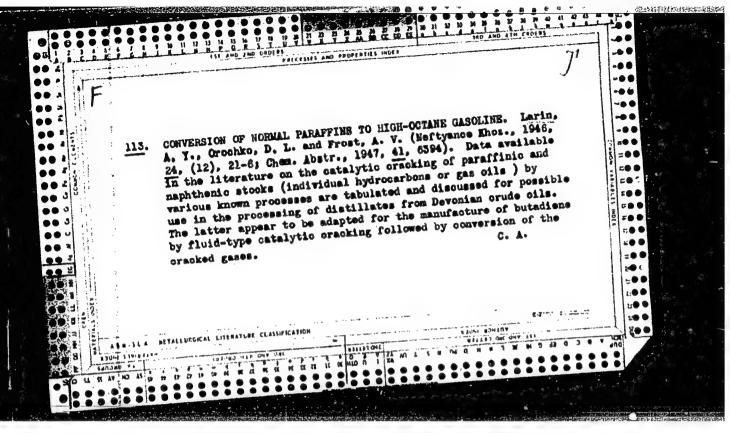
Mbr., Institute of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Science

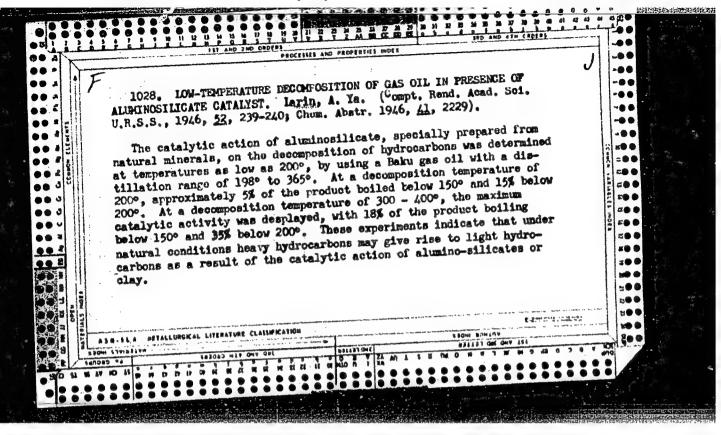
"Cracking of Heavy Petroleum Products Over Incandescent Surface," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel, Tekh. Nauk, 1943.

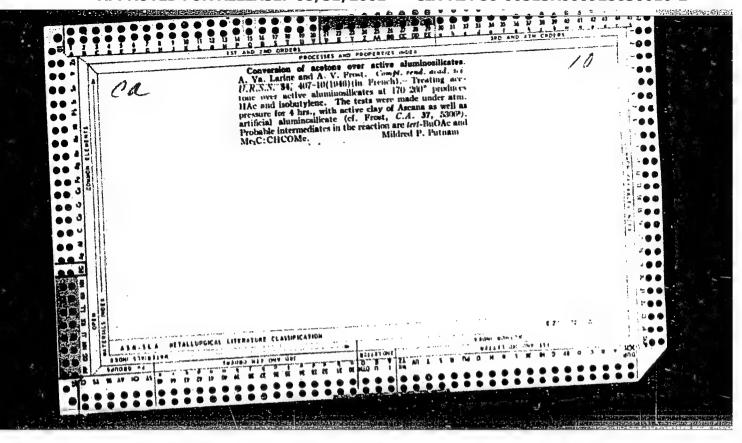
A 4681, BR-52059019

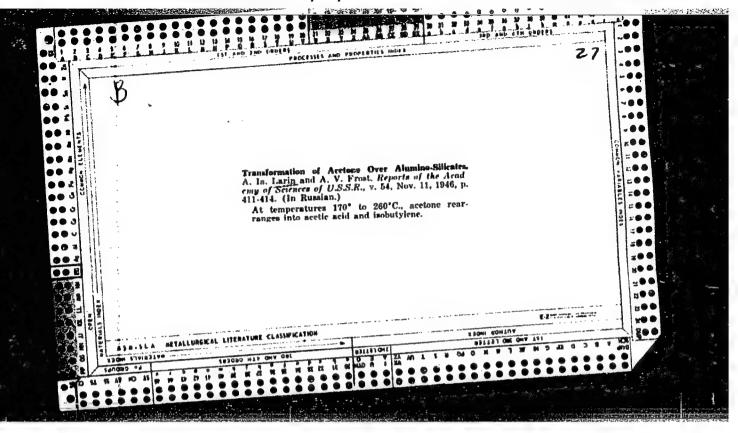


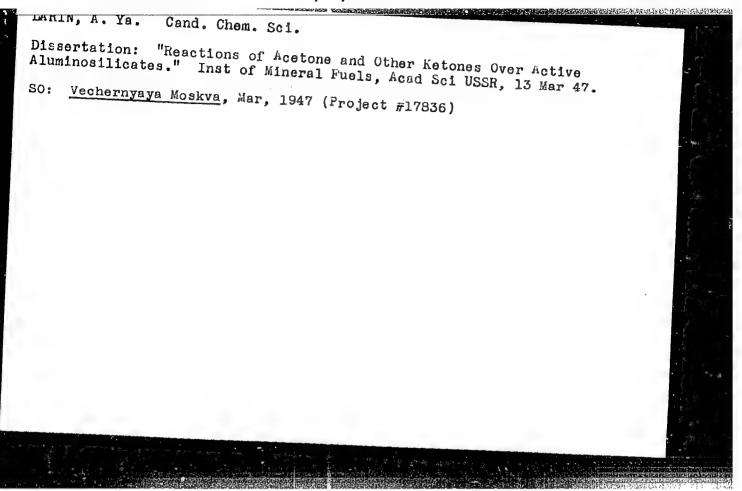






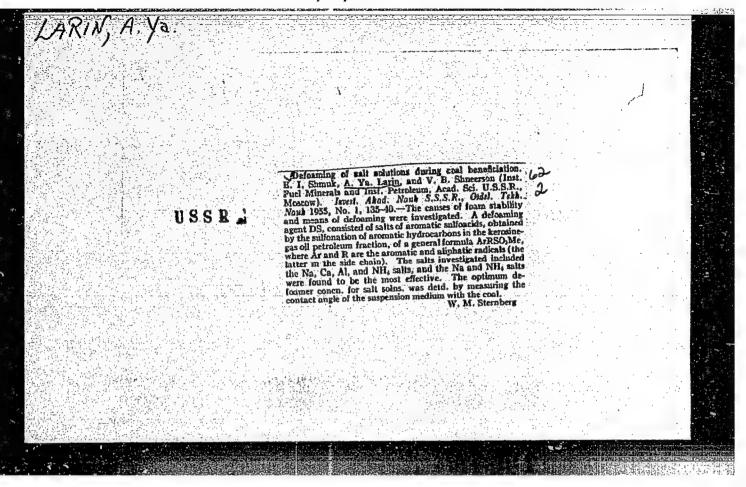


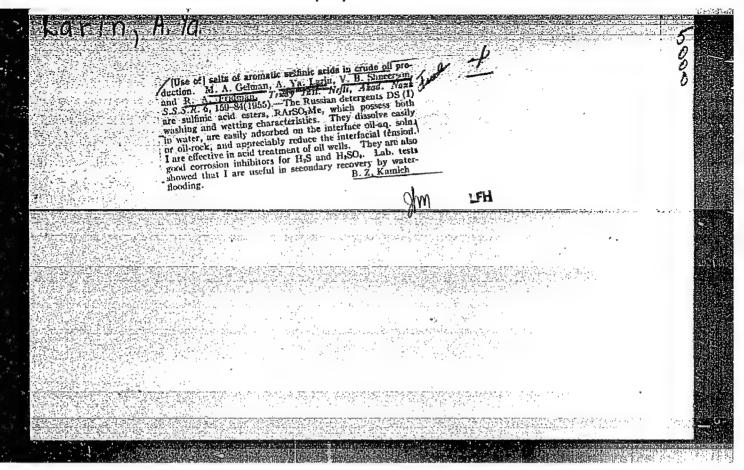


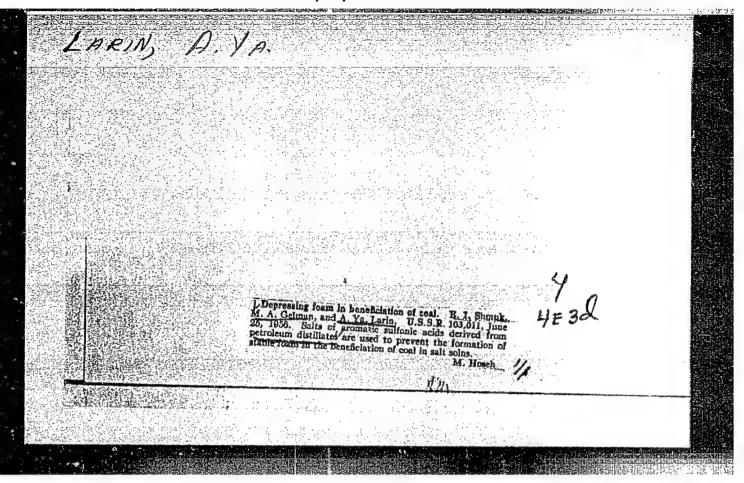


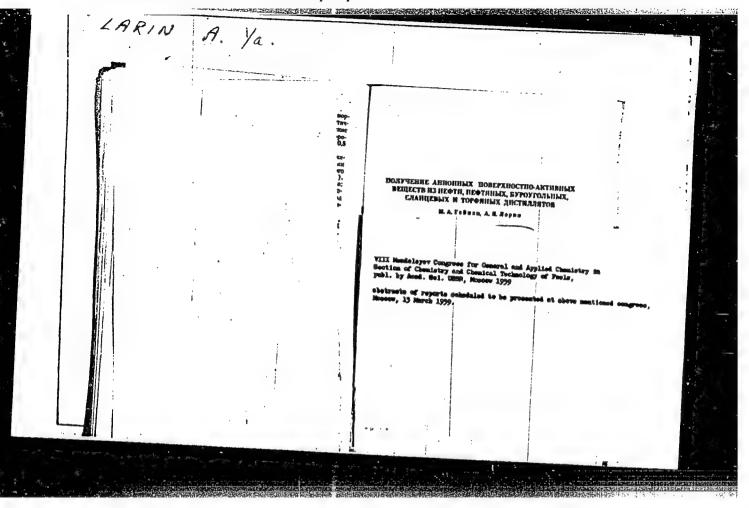
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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000928630010-2









S/030/60/000/011/011/026 B021/B056

AUTHOR:

Larin, A. Ya., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE:

Surface-active Substances From Petroleum Distillates

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 11, pp. 78-84

TEXT: The production of synthetic detergents has developed in the USSR in the course of recent years. The active agent of the detergent "Novost'" is obtained by direct oxidation of the soft paraffins according to the method developed by A. N. Bashkirov. Salts of the aromatic sulfo acids can be obtained more easily and at lower costs by the method developed by S. S. Nametkin from petroleum distillates. These surface-active substances were called by Nametkin "Soviet Detergent" ("detergent sovetskiy") or just shortly A. ((DS). Trial lots of DS were produced by the Vtoroy moskovskiy shortly A. ((DS). Trial lots of DS were produced by the Vtoroy moskovskiy neftemaslozavod (Second Moscow Petroleum Refinery) by sulfonation of petroleum distillates by sulfuric anhydrides according to the method developed by Petrov by means of Hik (NChk neutralized beack contact). By using DS in ore mining as flotation agent, the technological characteristics of preparations are improved owing to the costs being reduced by 8 to 15 Card 1/3

Surface-active Substances From Petroleum Distillates

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times their previous amount compared to the hitherto usual foaming agents, which led to a considerable saving of expense. Testing the salts DS in agriculture by the Vsesoyuznyy institut udobreniya i agropochvovedeniya BACKHUM (All-Union Institute of Fertilizers and Soil Science of the VASKhNIL) led to an increase of profits. In spite of the satisfactory washing properties, DS could not be used as a detergent because of its dark color and specific odor. In 1955 the author recommended a method of obtaining products of the type DS in which the aforementioned shortcomings did not exist. Sulfonation is carried out by means of sulfuric anhydride gas at milder temperature conditions, and the sulfo acids are purified from resinous substances. The products obtained in this manner are called refined alkyl aryl sulfonates (RAS). Sample lots of these substances were produced in the Second Moscow Petroleum Refinery in 1957, sulfonation being carried out according to the scheme shown in Fig. 1. The scheme of producing RAS is presented in Fig. 2. The flocculation of calcite and surface tension of the solutions RAS-Na, which were obtained from gas oil of catalytic cracking, is shown in Fig. 3. After testing the aqueous solutions of RAS, the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirovoy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the

Card 2/3

Surface-active Substances From Petroleum Distillates

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Fat Industry) recommended using them in the production of non-fat detergents. The Moskovskiy mylovarennyy zavod (Moscow Soap Works) used it with good success. At the Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) attempts were made to deactivate radioactive contamination of various building materials, the best results being attained by RAS in form of iron salt. At the Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR) sodium salt RAS was used with good success for improving the wetting capacity of polypropylene by water. The Moskovskaya mekhanicheskaya prachechnaya No. 6 (Moscow Laundry No. 6) was able, by using RAS, to save considerable amounts of time. The "Lengiprogaz" (State Institute for the Design and Planning of Synthetic Liquid Fuel and Gas Establishments) worked out the draft of a special plant for the production of RAS on the basis of works experience; the costs of the active substance RAS can, in this case, be considerably reduced compared to the prices of the usual detergent. The plant is intended to be put into operation in 1961. There are 3 figures and 8 Card 3/3

KAZAKOV, Ye. I.; LARIN, A. Ya.; VORONINA, T. B.; LYUBIMOVA, Z. V.; GOROSHKO, G. K.

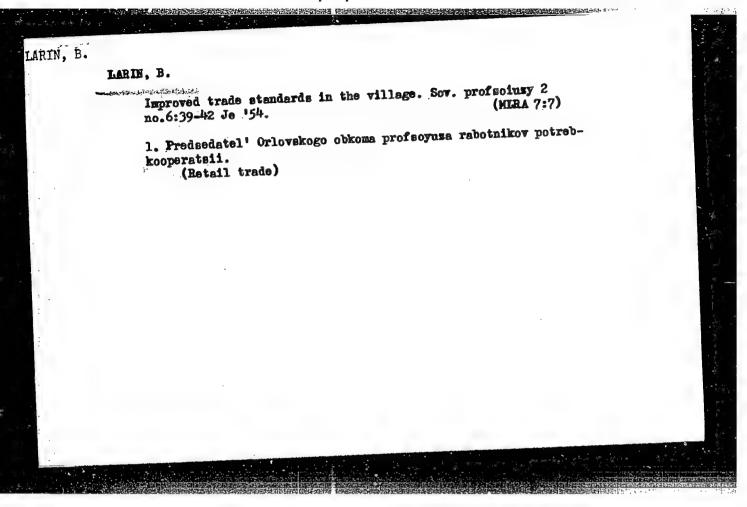
Surface-active substances from peat tar hydrocarbons. Trudy IGI 17:157-168 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Surface-active agents) (Peat)

KAZAKOV, Ye. I.; LARIN, A. Ya.; VORONINA, T. B.; LYUBIMOVA, Z. V.; GOROSHKO, G. K.

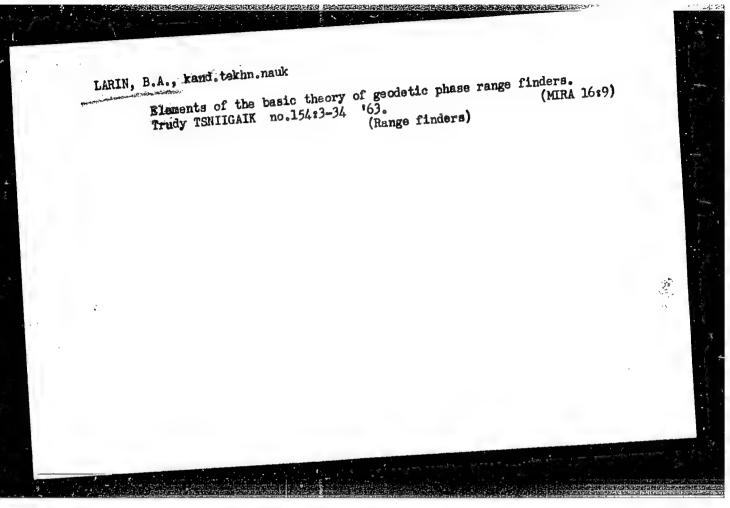
Light oil of a mean temperature brown coal tar as a raw material for the production of surface-active substances. Trudy IGI 17: 169-173 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

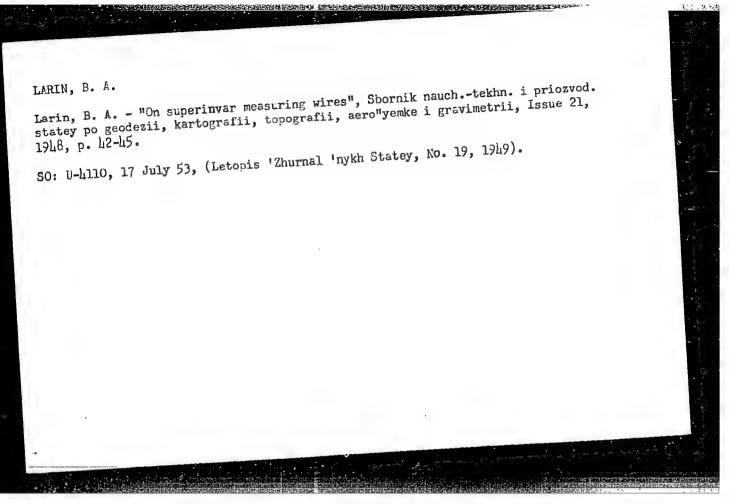
(Coal-tar products) (Surface-active agents)

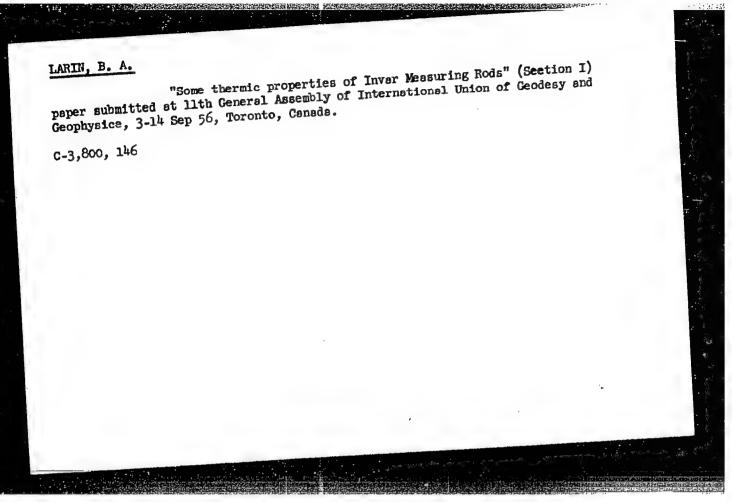


LARIN, B. A. — "The Effect of Harvesting Conditions of Grain Cultures in Irrigated Agriculture on the System of Operation and the Power Economy of Combines." Min Higher Education USSR. Chelyabinsk Inst of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture. Chelyabinsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956







LARIN, B.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po geodezii i geofizike

Mezhdunarodnaya assotsiatsiya geodezii; tezisy dokladov na XI General'noy assambleye Mezhdunarodnogo geodezicheskogo i geofizicheskogo soyuza (The International Association of Geodesy; Abstracts of the Reports at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 63 p. 1,500 copies printed.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this booklet is the dissemination of abstracts of the reports presented by the Soviet members of the International Association of Geodesy at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

COVERAGE: This booklet, with full English translation of the Russian text, published by The National Committee for Geodesy and

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Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR presents abstracts of reports by the Soviet members of the International Association of Geodesy at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Heyfets, M.Ye.

Quartz-metal Pendulum

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The quartz-metal pendulum is well suited for precision work and in gravity observations at sea. It is stable, comparatively unsensitive to temperature changes and to magnetic fields and does not require an elaborate support system. Its shape, size and weight, do not differ from the Sturckrat pendulum. It consists of a fused quartz stem, invar head and a lenticularly-shaped brass bob. Each pendulum is subjected to rigorous tests for strength and temperature hysteresis; static and dynamic temperature coefficients and barometric

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coefficients after a lapse of years remain practically constant. The use of such a pendulum at first order stations, even under very adverse climatic conditions and transportation difficulties, is well justified.

Izotov, A.A. The Reference Ellipsoid and the Basic Geodetic Data Used in USSR

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The reduction of triangulation to sea level and the subsequent development of it on the surface of the geoid introduce considerable distortions into the main geodetic framework. The method of projecting triangulation directly on the surface of the reference ellipsoid developed and adapted in USSR is free from such drawbacks. Krasovskiy's ellipsoid derived from measurements in USSR, W. Europe and USA offers a close enough figure of the Earth, applicable to the continents of the Northern hemisphere only.

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Larin, B. A. Thermal Properties of Invar Measuring Wires

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Modern triangulation techniques require the highest degree of accuracy in measuring base lines. In the USSR, the commonly accepted 24 m. long invar or super-invar wires show little change in thermal coefficients with time, or thermal after-effects on the length of the wire. Invar wires can now be manufactured with temperature coefficients of equal value but of opposite sign.

Entin, I.I. Basis Systematic Errors in Precision Leveling

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The systematic errors in precision leveling are vertical displacements of the markers and of the tripod, and changes in the angle between the line of sight and the bubble axis due to the effect of temperatures. Other errors caused by non-vertical position of the rods, etc. are noted, and means for correcting them are recommended. In precision leveling the computed systematic error is  $\pm 0.05$  mm per kilometer.

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Sinyagina, M. I. Preliminary Findings in the Study of Vertical Displacement of the Earth's Crust Through Repeat Leveling

There is a considerable number of repeat leveling traverses in the European part of the USSR, run to obtain a vertical control grid of the entire USSR. The western part of European USSR, circumscribed by the Baltic, Black and Azov seas, is more thoroughly covered by observations and as such was selected for the study of uplifts. The necessary material was selected, systematized and properly computed. To this study of 20,000 km of traverses, were added other geodetic data including oceanographic and geo-morphological material; 82% of all the traverses proved to be reliable. The recent rate of uplift is -5 to +10 mm per annum, determined to an accuracy of 2 mm per annum.

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The Effect of Refraction on Angular Measurements

The main source of systematic errors in triangulation work is laterial (horizontal) refraction. In observation during one night or day, the errors vary between ± 0.5 - 0.7. Under unfavorable conditions there may appear other errors of the same order. The greatest of these is caused by refraction while measuring traverses in cities, when the line of sight passes close to and parallel to the wall of a large building. The accepted technique of triangulation in USSR and the adopted methods of adjustments minimize the effects of refraction. 26

Belyayev, N.A. A Photoelectric Device for Field Astronomical Measurements

The described photoelectric system designed to record passage time of stars is attached to the AU 2/10 astronomical vertical instrument (engineer's transit) and does not increase substantially the weight or bulk of a field party's equipment; it is

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